

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. NDAY, Per Year. AND SUNDAY, Per Year ALLY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

ostage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

Mr. Aldrich on Revenue Reduction

An incidental remark the other day by the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance is interpreted by some of our contemporaries as a piedge or promise of tariff revision under Republican auspices at the next regular sion of Congress.

Mr. ALDRICH speaks little, but his words have unusual weight when they concern Republican policy about the protective tariff. We have accordingly waited for the official record in order to ascertain exactly what he did say on this subject.

The alleged prediction by the Rhode Island Senator occurred while Mr. TEL-LER was discussing the so-called Aldrich bill for the safe keeping of public money:

" Mr. ALDRICH-Will the Senator allow me ask a question? Mr. TELLER-Certainly.

" Mr. ALDRICH-Will the Senator agree at the next session of Congress to cooperate with the majority to reduce the revenues of the Government? I hope be will. We certainly shall make the effort, and I hope the Senator will be found erating with us in that direction.

" Mr. TELLER-I hope the Senator from Rhod leland speaks by authority of his party. So far as I know it is greatly disturbed on that question. One Senator tells us that you must ' stand pat ' and ot do anything: another one of the financial or gans of the Republican party said the other day that the tariff did need some revision, but he said s needs revising upward, and not downward. Mr. ALDRICH -I was talking about the question

of the revenues of the Government, and not as to how they should be reduced."

It will be observed that Mr. ALDRICH promptly checked Mr. TELLER's attempt to put upon this remark the construction which we have just referred. What he had promised was that the Republican party would make an effort at the next session to reduce the revenues in order to prevent the accumulation of an excessive surplus. Mr. TELLER assumed that this meant tariff revision. Mr. ALDRICH promptly corrected the unwarranted interpretation.

A reduction in tariff rates, short of free-listing, does not necessarily mean a reduction of the revenues. On the contrary lower tariff rates may produce an normous increase of unneeded income. Furthermore, the customs are not the

nly source of revenue; they are not even the greatest source. For the last five fiscal years the Government's receints from internal taxes have exceeded by many millions those from the tariff on imports. Excessive revenue cannot rightly be attributed to one source to the xclusion of the other.

Mr. ALDRICH's remark, therefore, committed him in no sense to tariff re-It committed him to no particular method of decreasing the inflow into the United States Treasury. His promise might be redeemed effectively without touching single item of any schedule of the Dingley act.

The distinguished Senator's remark, therefore, is without the special significance which a hasty interpretation has attached to it in some quarters.

Will England Stick to Turkey?

Suppose that the scheme of reforms formulated by Russia and Austria, recommended by the other great Powers, and ostensibly accepted by the Sultan not only for the three vilayets named but for all the six vilayets of European Turkey, should not be carried out in practice. That is not a violent assumption, in view of the fact that ABDUL HAMID II. has never kept his word when the fulfilment of it was intrusted to agents appointed by himself, and was not taken out of his hands, as in the case of Crete. Let us suppose, further, that the promised reforms having proved delusive, Russia should decide once more to interpose for the rescue of her coigionists in the Balkan Peninsula. Would England, for the fifth time in seventy years, do what Lord SALISBURY has admitted that she did on one occasion, put her money on the wrong horse? We are tempted to ask the question, because the Paris correspondent of the London Times gives prominence to a oles for a revival of the traditional ami-How long and how unwavering those

micable relations have been is some-imes overlooked. No fewer than four imes has England saved the Ottoman from ruin. In 1833 the Treaty of F Skelessi gave Russia not only the right to intervene in the internal ire of the Ottoman Empire, but also bound the Porte, whenever Russia should at war, to close the Dardanelles to the warships of all other nations. It was primarily due to England, although France conperated with her, that this reaty, which would have assured tranuillity and prosperity to the Christian bjects of the Sultan, could never be secuted. Six years later the Turkish emy was annihilated at Nisib by the Rayptian forces under IBRAHIM PARKA, and, if England had not a second time berposed, the Ottoman Empire might ove been dissolved. Nobody doubts hat the Christian inhabitants of European and Asiatic Turkey would have been incomparably better off under the me of MEMPARY ALI than it has been inder the House of OTHMAN. As for the Crimean War, all clear-headed and

Treaty of San Stefano, negotiated by Count IGNATIEFF when the Russian army was in sight of Constantinople, should be abrogated by the Congress of Berlin. That Congress insisted upon restoring to the Turk, among other districts, Macedonia, which had been included by IGNATIEFF in a self-governing Greater Bulgaria. It is true that BEACONSFIELD and the other statesmen who cooperated in inflicting a grievous wrong on the Christian subjects of the Sultan pretended to safeguard them against the atrocities that had been inflicted on the Bulgarians by Article XXIII. of the Berlin Treaty, the purport of which was that the same administrative improvements should be introduced into Macedonia as had been agreed upon for the island of Crete.

Although nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed, no attempt has been made to enforce the provisions of that article, so far as Macedonia is concerned, and it has required the threat of a desperate uprising on the part of the victims to bring about the despatch to Constantinople of notes substantially identical on the part of the Christian Powers that took part in the Berlin Congress. There is not one of the horrors with which Bulgaria was stricken in 1876, with the recital of which by Mr. GLADSTONE England rang, that has not been paralleled for many a year in Macedonia. There is not the slightest ground for believing that ABDUL HAMID II. now intends loyally to carry out the reforms which at the eleventh hour he has been constrained to promise. If not this year then next year the pledge is certain to be broken. Nor is there any practicable remedy for the woes of the Rayahs, except the expulsion of the Turk from Europe. That expulsion will require force, and the force will have to come mainly from Russia, though it is probable enough that Austria, with an eye to a share of the spoils, would cooperate in

the crusade. It is due to England primarily and mainly that the Christians of European Turkey have not been free and happy for the last seventy years. In 1833-34; in 1839-40; in 1852-53; and, again, in 1877-78, they had a bright chance of deliverance. On each of these four occasions, Russia would have saved them, but England barred the way. It appears sally recognized as criminal, should be for the fifth time repeated.

No State Standardizing Bureau!

Senator McEwan is the putative father f a bill now before the State Senate. providing for the creation of a "State electrical laboratory," which is to underake " the standardizing and calibrating of electrical meters and other electrical appliances and apparatus," and " such ndependent investigations and experi ments in electrical science as will furnish accurate and impartial data for the people of the State in the settlement of isputes arising from the development and use of electrical power."

The bill creates a board of governors who, among other things, are to furnish certificates of conformation to the standard and compliance with the rules of the board, which shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated." The Constitution of the United States

elegates to the Federal Government the sole power to fix the standard of 901, moreover, the National Standardizing Bureau was created by Congress, largely at the request of the great electrical companies of the country. Both in the United States and in foreign countries the decisions of this bureau will be eccepted as final, and results in the State electrical laboratory can hardly acquire equal reputation, and if they did, we should again have two standards, and the need of another final bureau of standards.

If New York may create properly an electrical standardizing bureau, why may not Ohio and Massachusetts, in each of which there are large electrical interests? Why might not every other State undertake the standardizing of some of its products, and decree that the results of its own bureau of measures be prima facie evidence in its courts?

In short, the reasons why the expenses of the Empire State should not be increased in the manner proposed by Senator McEwan are too weighty and too manifest to require discussion. It's an old scheme and an absurd one.

Psychology and Theology.

The papers, addresses and discussions at the Episcopal Church Congress held at Albany last October have been published recently. They are interesting and significant as showing the influence of scientific discovery, conclusions and methods of analysis on contemporary religious and theological thought. More particularly is this made apparent in the report of the discussion of "What Is Personality?" The most striking contribution to the

discussion was a paper by Prof. Woon-BRIDGE of Columbia University, in which was presented the view of the subject taken by the new scientific or rational-istic psychology. Of old, psychology was made up of deductions from speculative principles or from examination of the individual consciousness after a metaphysical fashion—the study of the soul;" and in this country, more especially, it was commonly taught as "men-tal" and "moral" philosophy, was con-sistent with the theological theory and its masters and teachers were usually theologians. The new psychology is com-pletely divorced from purely speculative philosophy and from theological assump-tion. Its sole basis is facts obtained by scientific observation and experiment That is, it is allied to physiology and its separation from theology is total. It knows only natural demonstration; theclogy depends absolutely on the supernatural assumption.

It was somewhat remarkable, therefore, that a professor of this new and material psychology should have been the Crimean War, all clear-headed and sound-heavied Englishmen now regard it as an international crime.

No less deplorable in its consequences was the blunder committed by Lord Bracons about the bunder committed by Lord Bracons and the conclusions and don't need large quantities of food.

The debate on ' Methods of Economy ' brought out some curious facts as to be bunder committed by Lord Bracons and the conclusions and don't need large quantities of food.

The debate on ' Methods of Economy ' bedroom accommodation' in Chicago: 'These are seen ours of consons and don't need large quantities of food.

The debate on ' Methods of Economy ' bedroom accommodation' in Chicago: 'These are seen ours of consons and don't need large quantities of food.

The debate on ' Methods of Economy ' bedroom accommodation' in Chicago: 'These are seen ours of consons and don't need large quantities of food.

The debate on ' Methods of Economy ' bedroom accommodation' in Chicago: 'These are seen ours of consons and don't need large quantities of food.

great are the uncertainty and confusio

of the theological mind at this time.

The "soul," or "those states of mind in which we are said to think or feel or will," as defined by Prof. WOODBRIDGE, consists of " nothing but peculiar arrangements of elementary sensations "elements in combination," " united in

a very real and important way, but nothing more." He reached the conclusion, therefore, that " the soul is not a power, a creative force, an independent existence, separate and distinct from its sensation elements." in flat contradiction of the theological theory. He discarded every assumption of entities behind the facts," as opposed to scientific truth and fatal to its progress. " Perhaps the day has at last dawned," said Prof. WOODBRIDGE, " when we shall no longer look to theology, to some supposed insight into the plan of a divine being, for an explanation of why things happen as they do, but we shall look simply to the things themselves and seek their natural causes." To the professor's mind, it is " not the doctrine of the nature of JESUS of Nazareth, or of his origin -that is, the very essence of Christian theology-which is important, " but the fact that men have seen revealed in Him, in a genuine human experience, what their moral and spiritual possibilities

In this there is nothing new to any one acquainted with the contemporary psychology. The novelty is in the pres entation of it to an assembly of theo logians whose supernatural theory is discarded by it with something like contempt as a childish construction, and their listening to it without protest.

Domestic Economy and Davenports. Ever since the formation of the National Housewives' Association of Chicago, that city has been the headquarters of the political economy of domestics, branch of science it is confusing to call domestic economy and that might helpfully be called help-lore. More interesting and intimate problems in true domestic economy are discussed every week or oftener by some of the innumerable women's clubs, the real and greater University of Chicago. For example the proceedings of the Irving Park Sorosis the other day drip with practical incredible that a mistake, now univer- and valuable suggestions. The theory of Dr. RHODA PIKE BARSTOW, who is unmarried, in regard to marriage is especially informing. She insists that every woman should be a wage earner before marriage. Her business education and training " will teach her the value of money, teach her to measure her domestic services in dollars and cents, and she will no longer feel that she is a depend-

ent." Sagacity shines in this view, yet we must not forget that some doubtless mean-spirited men or fogies hold that women are altogether too independent already and deplore the loss of the " clinging vine "type. Woman is more of " the sturdy oak " at present; and some timid men folks fear that she will become so self-supporting as to scorn the inferior

But we return to Dr. BARSTOW'S vision of the virtues of the wage-earning woman graduating into marriage:

" She will cease bothering about the little things she'll not mag and harp on things. She won't eter nally blame her husband for the extravagance of paying \$40 for a set of books. She'll forget the incident. The woman who has never earned her weights and measures. In March of own livelihood, but who has been given an allow-

A wise woman can't learn too soon that her husband's " luxurles " are necessities. If he pays \$40, say, for a box of cigars, it is because he is a thinker and worker and his poor brain needs rest and fumigation. Besides, the dog must be kept in good humor; and every prudent and diplomatic wife will try to keep the critter from acquiring that easy lordly masculine habit of the sulks. As to the relative economy of the wage earner and the woman with an income. perhaps Dr. Barstow speaks with more confidence than all of us can justify. No general rule can be laid down, but ordinary observation observes that most persons who have been in the habit of having money have acquired the habit of being careful in the use of it. It's your poor man-we don't say woman -that is usually the most extravagant. Who will buy most of the seas of champagne that swell in the restaurants of this town, to-night and every night? Men of doubtful or limited incomes, men that can't afford it.

Nobody will dispute Dr. BARSTOW'S assertion that a wife is " just as much a wage earner as her husband." We must leave it to a jury of experts to decide whether she is right in calling housekeeping " the hardest work in the world,"
" drudgery." " There is no work," said
the doctor, " for which I would demand so much pay as for housekeeping." We have suggested more than once that this drudgery ought to be done by machinery, by automatic servants. The Irving sorores will not admit that housekeeping is drudgery. According to the Chicago Pribune's report, Dr. Banstow's " characterization of housework as drudgery was met with a volley of protests." Mrs. CARL SMITH uttered these words of

" It is not drudgery, it is piessure. Ampie com

ensation is found in a husband's love." We hope that Mrs. SMITH will not think it a liberty if we say that she has remarkably sound notions. Less conservative women may ponder her remark with advantage. Not every woman gets a advantage. Not every woman gets a husband. A woman that does get one of these rare and precious articles should take pride and pleasure in dusting and brightening its esbinet and shrine. Mrs. W. L. Wilcox spoke of "Practi-cal Finances of the Home." Buy your

coal in summer, said she; your summer clothes at the end of summer, your winter clothes at the end of winter and your food in large quantities. Excellent advice. Still, many persons want their summer clothes to use in summer and have to buy their fall clothes at the end of summer; and many small families don't need large quantities of food. The debate on ' Methods of Economy '

Mrs. The Style—Case of those eggs I bought here this morning had a chicken in it. Gracer—Vell, madam, dil you occupeet to and

only two beds. The people sleep in their cosey A collection of paintings by Miss Cecilia Beaux, representing three of her latest portraits as well as her work during several corners on davenports. An artist once apologiza

of attention, and justly so, for Miss Beaux is a very remarkable painter. There is no

lady among the painters of the day in any

country, at least so far as could be judged

by a very careful study of pictures at the

Paris Exposition of 1900, who excels her in

splendor and certainty of technique; nor,

it may be added, so very many male paint-

work is virile, betraying not at all the femi-

nine suggestion. Especially one notices this in the breadth of her method, a breadth

of conception as well as of execution. She feels her subjects so admirably in the mass,

grasping at once the general aspect of the

personality and of the costume. What could be finer in this respect than the

Mother and Daughter"? Quite superb in

the magnitude of expression are the long black velvet cloak of the one and the dove-

them.
This, again, illustrates the freshness of

Whistler Etchings at Wunderlich's.

The exhibition of etchings by Whistler

more than usual interest, because of

now being held at Wunderlich's Gallery

the rarity of many of the prints which it

and first and second state of "Annie;"

so scarce.

Indeed, the character of her brush

to me for having a bed in his room." years past, is on exhibition at Durand Ruel's Galleries. " It is a poor idea to economize in beds,' said Mrs. E. D. PITCHER, 'since we spend half of our lives in bed.' They are attracting already a great deal

." 'I can forgive the man who doesn't pay doctor bills because he is spending his money to make his family comfortable, but I cannot forgive the man who economizes by making his family get along without beds,' said Dr. BARSTOW. 'It breaks down a person's nerves to sleep on some hing that is little better than the soft side of board. It isn't good to go without a bedroom. I tnow it ian't, because I haven't any. I have davenport. And I would rather alt up all night ke a spook than pull out those bedclothe nake that pesky thing up into a bed when I come ome tired."

We infer from the artist's apology that t is the custom of Chicago artists to sleep on the floor. By the way, what is a "davenport" that you can sleep on? When we used to frequent Fourth avenue a davenport was a little writing desk with a big price.

Illinois, Ohio and the Wabash Injunction.

black velvet cloak of the one and the dove-gray costume of the other.

Nor are her portraits wanting in the charm of nuance. How tenderly the white gown is treated in the portrait of "Cousin Julia," with what a verve the white costume of a younger lady in the portrait, No. 19! Observe, too, the pliancy of pose and easy gesture of the hands, that characterize all these portraits. In their variety they represent a remarkable freshness of im-agination. Equally, an attitude of very sweet regard toward the subject. All these portraits of ladies, and, perhaps, even in a greater degree the ones of children, have a graciousness of demeanor which reflects the artist's manner of observing them. The injunction granted against the Wabash trainmen is bitterly condemned by their immediate associates as an invasion of their rights. Pending a final decision on it we invite attention to two important judicial proceedings, in the States of Illinois and Ohio, which seem to have excited no comment anywhere.

In January the Grand Jury of Cook Inis, again, illustrates the freenness of Miss Beaux's imagination. Whether the latter has much range or penetration is another matter. For my own part, I cannot find much trace of either of these qualities in her work; and the number of portraits here exhibited only tends to increase the impression of their superficiality as characcounty indicted twenty-seven companies and seventeen individuals, all dealers in coal, for conspiring to restrain trade. These parties, who together constituted the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin, consulted about prices, and possibly about supplies. Almost the next moment after being challenged by the court they dissolved their union.

In the month following the Attorney-General of Ohio began similar proceedings against six coal companies of that State. They also were parties to an agreement regarding the wages they were willing to work for, or, in other words, regarding the price of the goods they had to sell. But when the hostile shadow of the law was thrown over them they submitted, almost on the instant. They left the Ohio Coal Producers' Association, and the Hocking Coal Association, and the Central Coal Producers' Association, and the Hocking, Virginia and Pennsylvania Association, and the Lake Shippers' Bituminous Coal Association, and all other associations of like character.

Can any sane man doubt for a moment that if the law applied to these coal men were applied impartially in Illinois and Ohio every trade organization found in those States would be disrupted and dissolved in the same man-

Of course, Illinois and Ohio are no alone in their condemnation of industrial associations, or in their legal machinery for suppressing them.

Since WILLIAM D. CRUM was first nom nated for Collector at Charleston the situa-tion has been materially changed. The citizens of Charleston have signified unmistakably that they would greatly prefer some other man, and in that preference they have been sustained by the confirming body, the Senate. But President Roose-VELT insists that this feeling shall be over-At the best, and with any termination, the episode is much to be regretted.

The renomination of District Attorney Byrne of Delaware wears the same aspect. The weight of authority pronounces BYRNE unfit for the place. The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has once rejected him. And politically Byane's promotion must represent reward of a piece of particularly disgraceful privateering in the service of ADDICES against the Republican party. Even if BYENE was the man of mon for the place and the two Delaware Senators united in asking for his appointment the ordinary Republican partisan could hardly

by the postponer, Uncle JoE CANNON. It s proper to say that Congressman SULZER lid his best to bring out the facts and to fix the responsibility.

priation for an additional Post Office site

n this town was not at finiently explained

It is a pleasure to see that our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Globe, has established in its columns a school of instruction in the niceties of English. Two specimens show sufficiently the delicate and ifficult questions asked by the Boston

"F. W., Porest Hills—'I have a friend whom has a farm' is not correct. The correct form is: 'I have a friend who has a farm.'"

Still, correctness is not everything. There is a rare charm in the exclusively Bostonese phrase, a friend whom has a

The Surrender of Theology.

to read under the above caption your short editorial of to-day. With every lover of nature and admirer of the grandeurs of our country I grow sorrowful and indignant at this threatened catastrophe in California. New York. March 5 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you To the Editors of The Sun—Sir: As you say in your editorial on Dr. Patton's sermon, he has gone to the root of the matter. Any presentment of Christianity which is nores the miraculous and supernatural element is not Christianity at all, but only a refined sert of paganism. The Incarnation, like the Resurrection and the Ascension of Christ, was a miracle, and it cannot be explained in a scientific way without a denial of the fact. The conception of Christ must have been immaculate or He could not have been a perfect man, sinicas, and therefore could have made no just claim to be fiod. That He made that claim is evident to an unbiassed To the Postor of The Sen—Sir: Your editorial to day on the desirability of a road through Cypress Hills Cemetery noted and approved.

When the cemetery officials state that the lot-owners are unanimously against the project they state what is not so. I am a lot owner and I have never taken a position against the Park Commissioner's wishers—neither did I sign the petition blank that was sent to me by the superintendent of the cemetery against it. Lots of people accepted the blanks and paid no attention to them of the cemetery against it. Lots of people re-ceived the blanks and paid no attention to them but because they did not it is not to be assumed Mancu 3 The Champion Wine Agent Is Miss Sadie Harris From the lienter Past.
Miss Sadie Harris. Who has the role of Ans

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was glad

PAINTINGS BY MISS CECILIA ITALIAN CATHOLICS WEAKENING. Bad News for the Papal Delegate at

Meeting He Missed. Forty pastors of Italian parishes met in he Boland Trade School yesterday at the call of Archbishop Farley to report to and confer with the papal delegate, Mgr. Falconic, upon plans to widen the temporal and spiritual work of the Church among the Italians in New York. But neither Mgr. Falconio nor Archbishop Farley appeared Early in the morning they went to West Chester to visit the Catholic Protectory. They missed a train and did not read New York until noon. The meeting had then been adjourned. Mgr. Falconio will, however, visit all of the Italian

Although Mgr. Falconio's absence from the meeting was a great disappointment to the priests, their discussions were largely influenced by the well-known opinions and plans of Archbishop Farley and him-

The reports showed a Catholic repre sentation of 385,000 Italians in New York, and it was stated that many of these are faling away from their faith through inability on the part of Catholic parishes to minister to their needs. New Catholic institutions which provide largely for the physical wants of the Italian poor are weaning from the Church a large number

weaning from the Church a large number of the younger generation.

The plan which is now taking form is to build houses in every Italian parish, to previde for the homeless and especially the children of the poor. In these institutions children of all ages from babyhood to girlhood and boyhood will be fed, clothed and instructed. English will be taught and they will be compelled to speak it.

Another plan decided upon was to have Italian, or at least Italian-speaking priests make a personal canves: of the Italian neighborhood, and in a house-to-house visitation, learn the moral and financial conditions of the parishes. According to the scale of needs, sufficient appropriations will then be made to meet the requirements.

Dr. Dennis McMahon presided at the meeting. Among the other pasters pres-

Dr. Dennis McMahon presided at the meeting. Among the other pastors preent were: Father James Dougherty of St. Gabriel's; Father James J. Dougherty of the Immaculate Conception: Father Logan, prior of St. Vincent Ferrer's; Father Anastos, of St. Catherine's, and Mgr Edwards.

It was said that It was said that Mgr. Falconio has ex-

pressed his intention of asking Rome to send to the United States a large number of Italian priests, at least one for every Italian parish.

A Cathelle Theologian on the Deluge. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I.

in her work; and the number of portraits here exhibited only tends to increase the impression of their superficiality as character studies. It is in the summary of exterior elegance or of those little charms of fashionable manner in which Miss Beaux excels. In fact, it would seem that her imagination reaches just so far as to embrace a very fresh and sympathetic comprehension of the general aspect of her subject, but that then it ceases to operate, and, instead, her mind becomes preoccupied with technical considerations.

This preoccupation in the purely pictorial qualities of the portrait, immersion of the painter's interest in the joy of producing certain effects in a certain way, with warrantable satisfaction in the suggestive cleverness of a stroke and in the masterly synthesis with which a mass is rendered, are not confined to artists of Miss Beaux's sex. Nor can any one who is not a painter realize the intoxication which such power produces, unless by some remote analogy from the point of view of one not unacquainted with Catholic theology, and in hearty sympathy with the most searching critical schol-arship, be permitted a word in answer to the question proposed by your correspondent, Mr. Corcoran, in Tuesday morning's Sun? realize the intoxication which such power produces, unless by some remote analogy which he may discover in his own line of work. Still, such intoxication may well obscure the finer aim behind the technique of which the latter after all should be but the expression, and that it has done so we may suspect in many of these portraits. Not always, however; as may be noted in the "Portrait of Mrs. Martina L. Brandegee." Here, the face, framed in by the transparent white lawn of the cap and fichu, and the hands, one grasping the arm of the chair so firmly, the other lightly holding the pince-nez, are full of character. One receives an impression of actually Mr. Corcoran, evidently a Catholic who has been puzzled by certain Biblical difficulties. wants to know whether the Deluge is fact or figure. The elements of a rigidly answer, and as consistent with Catholic faith as with modern scholarship, may thus

Fundamentally and substantially the Deluge narrative of Genesis is one with the Babylonian myth of Gilgamesh and Pirnapishtim. This is unquestionable. Down to the detail of sending a dove out of the Ark the Judaic and the Babylonian flood accounts are alike. The evidence may be found in Dr. Jastrow's "Religion of Babylonia and Assyria," in Prof. Delitzseh's "Babel and Bible," and in the remarkable work of the illustrious Catholic scholar, the Abbé Loisy, "Les Mythes Babyloniens et les Premiers holding the pince-nez, are full of character.

One receives an impression of actually knowing the lady intimately. With many of the others it is rather as if one had met them under the ineffectual conditions of a social function, or had passed them in the hall on our way out into the world of facts. Genesiae form of the story has been shaped by the Babylonian form of it, for the religious ideas of highly civilized Babyion certainly exercised a deep influence upon the poor little nomadic band of Israelites who stood stupefied before the splendors of Ur and Nippur and Harran.

There is a deeper question, however. Did the Hebrews take bodily a Babyionian myth and incorporate it into their religious literature: or had they also, independently of Babyion, their own traditional account of a deluge? Both Babyionians and Israelites were of Semitic stock, and it looks now—Gunkel admits as much—as if the flood tradition was a commen Semitic possession centuries before the Babyionian and the Israelite wrote it down. If it is thus ancient, there may have been some prehistoric catastrophe which thus lived on in the memory and contains. It represents a number of examples, recently secured en bloc from an English collector, and is particularly rich in the early figure subjects which are now Thus, there are a first and third state of "Little Arthur" and an early state and final print of "La Mère Gerard;" a trial proof. the rare first states of the "Rag

dry points of the Leland period. They include the portrait of "Mr. Leland," of "Fanny Leland," and the first and second "Fanny Leland" and the first and second states each of "Elinor Leland" and "Florence Leland;" and belonging to about the same 'time a print of "Weary" and the second state of the beautiful "Model Resting." Others that should be mentioned are the "Axenfeld," "Greenwich Pensioner," "Maud Standing," "Fosco," and "Whistler's Portrait," first state.

Another rarity is the first state of "Westminster Bridge," before it passed into the "Thames Set" and lost much of its delicacy. "Price's Candle Works" and "London Bridge" are also included, and a print of "Paris, Ile de la Cité," etched from the Galerie d'Apollon in the Louvre, which Wedmore describes as "of unsurpassable rarity." Other notable examples of the earlier period are "Black Lion Wharf," "Putney Bridge," "Thames Police." "Old Hungerford Bridge "and "The Lime Burner." Of the last print Wedmore says that it "varies from an ineffective ghost to a thing of beauty." The latter is the category in which this particular impression can be placed.

Of the Venice series there are examples

placed.
Of the Venice series there are examples of the "Nocturne," "The Little Lagoon," "Long Lagoon," "The Riva" and "The Beggars," and of the later period also the dainty rarities "Old Clothes Shop" and "Fruit Shop." But out of the two hundred the period of this occasion. and fifty prints catalogued on this occasion the above mentioned represent but a handful of some of the most beautiful or scarcest. The opportunity afforded by this exhibition is one that students and collectors will welcome with enthusiasm.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: So much prominence has been given to the letter addressed by Earl Grey, Administrator of Rhodesia, to the rector of the Jesuit college space in THE SUN, to review with a modicum of care the rise of the news paragraph in Sunday's issue and captioned. "Win Rhodes Scholarships." The London Times of Friday.

STUDY CULTURE OF TERRAPIN Mission of an Official of the Comme

Department in Japan. Washinoton, March 5.—Dr. Hugh M. Smith, chief of the Bureau of Scientific Inquiry, has been selected by Secretary Cortelyou to be Deputy Commissi Fish and Fisheries in the new Department of Commerce. He will leave Washington this afternoon for Japan, where he will be occupied several months in a study of the Japanese fisheries industry, with particular

Japanese fisheries industry, with particular reference to the culture of terrapin. Fish Commissioner Bowers, speaking of Dr. Smith's trip, said:

"Nothing is known about the terrapin in the United States, but in Japan the snapping turtle, or terrapin, known as the suppon, is found in rivers and marshes, and is highly esteemed for the fine flavor of its fiesh. Recently special attention has come to be given to its cultivation.

"Under favorable conditions the pond in which the turtles are raised has a muddy bottom, ranging in depth from one to three feet. The eggs are deposited in the sunny part of the bank. In the sandy area around the pond, which easily becomes dry, fences are erected to prevent the escape of the turtles. When the season for depositing the eggs is over wooden boards about one foot in height are erected on the lower margin of the bank to protect the young from the attacks of their parents and other enemies. Within the barrier are buried a large number of pots, to afford shelter to the newly hatched turtles.

NAMING NEW SCHOONER MASTS. The Complicated Problem of the Thomas

W. Lawson and Her Sisters Settled. From the Boston Daily Globe. There seems to be much controversy as to the proper names for the masts of the six-masted schooners and the seven-masted

Thomas W. Lawson.

The suggestion that the masts of the Lawson be named for the days of the week has not been accepted. "How would it sound to shout such orders

as these," said one captain when asked his opinion on the matter: "'Furl Wednesday,'
lower away the Thursday peak,' 'reef Monlay,' and a lot of stuff like that?" Some seafaring men and shipowners say that the masta should be designated as fore nain, mizzen, spanker, jigger, driver and ousher, but the captains of the only three

ix-masters affoat and the seven-maste Lawson do not concur.

Capt. John G. Crowley, the managing owner of the Crowley fleet, said that the spanker mast is the aftermost mast of a vessel, no matter how many masts the craft may have, and he believes that the proper way to designate the masts is to number them between the third or mizzen mast, and the last awson do not concur.

tween the third or mizzen mast, and the last mast.

The matter has apparently been settled to the satisfaction of those most interested, and the names of the masts of schooners are as follows: Two-master, fore and main; three-master, fore, main and mizzen: four-master, fore, main, mizzen and spanker: five-master, fore, main, mizzen, No. 4 and spanker: six-master, fore, main, mizzen, No. 4, No. 5 and spanker: seven-master, fore, main, mizzen, No. 6, No. 6, No. 6 and spanker.

Herbert Spencer on Party Government TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! One of the most interesting and suggestive parts of lerbert Spencer's latest (and to be last

ment." Here is a man at the ripe old age e 83 years who has devoted his life and splendid intellect to the study of this and of kindred subjects, giving us a last word, a condense code of civic morals, a word essence of his wonderfully comprehensive knowledge. Is there a living man more competent to advise on such subjects? For that matter, if we were to name a greater thinker of any time would we not pause a long while before pass-ing over the name of this intellectual giant? Way back in 1842, when Herbert Spencer was only 22 years of age, we find a series of hi letters, almost profound, in the Noncon-formist on the "Proper Sphere of Govern-ment," and from that time to this he has devoted these sixty years to the study of those problems which concern man and his social conditions. Should not, then, his last matured thought be given unusual co

I took the liberty of writing to Mr. Spencer a short time ago, inclosing one of my printed letters from THE SUN. I addressed the letter "Herbert Spencer, England." I might have followed the example of Pitt, who, upon receiving a letter from our Franklin, addressed the compliment by addressing his answer—"Benjamin Franklin, The World." Would the answer I received

BRIGHTON, Jan. 18, 1908.

Pour American Magmaking

Prizes for Not at A

HAT!

The member tective Associate spite of con-half of the systematy to most as excit gether to disc First, there to select the I the prize com Masonic Hall

at the mornin at the outset the shibitors on the "Why?" dem "Because," h

award prizes 'I can't see

But there w among them president and So it was agr officers and n ask promine who were not General hubb a strong alto v "And just th prizes just so I object." So did other

till finally so buyers conne dry goods houshush fell on smiled. The member in th 'An improve "Justice mig

There was motion was I from the class determined wo "And all the and tell us wh she said. "And officers, who is buyers or forely concerns, be ad bers of the jury with enthusias Jurors was ord Flutter No. appeared on the by New York di looking provok members from "No," said I wouldn't ca too strong lan they have take us. Just think

towners put in then when we there is to be a those swell the how she's man on the skirt?" New York gow facinated inspec "I knew it," straightened up right. Well, I after all."
The third flu delivered by M but had nothin The lecture de of Gowns" and account of the to members of that the preside that the presidence and bring season's fashion convention. For imported in the limit

independence in Protective Asso. The fuse was who took a fina seen from the from behind, all but the led like a man. Si the sudden noi dience into a were heard an their feet.

The noise als of Miss White White prompt! end and redelix—like organdence into a week and and redelix—like organdence who man a par's convent question whom discussion.

We can't be the delered.

All men shot saother women.